THE COURTS.

THE TWEED INDICTMENT

Another Field Day of Legal Argument-The Motion to Quash Still in Order-The Court Takes the Papers and Adjourns the Case Till the 16th Inst.

DOCKS, BULKHEADS AND PIERS.

Motion for an Injunction Against the Dock Commissioners-The Case of Property Owners on the North River-They Demur to Having Their Property Thrown Down.

THE WALLKILL BANK DEFALCATION.

The President of the Bank, Ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham, Again in Court---Letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury and Telegram from the Bank Examiners---The Examination To Be Opened on Monday Next.

The Extradition Case of Dennis Noonan.

Another Postponement-The British Consul Not Prepared with the Necessary Evidence-Case Adjourned to Tuesday Next.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Summaries-Convictions and Sentences in the General Sessions-Decisions.

Yesterday the case of Denis Koonan, who i charged under the extradition treaty with England with having committed forgery at Charleville, county Cork, Ireland, was up again for examina tion before Commissioner Osborn. An adjournment was taken till Tuesday next, counsel for the British government having announced that the papers by which they seek to establish the accusation against Noonan have not yet arrived.

When the case of ex-Senator William M. Graham. who is charged with having embezzled \$100,000 from the Wallkill National Bank, of which he had been President, was called for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, it was adjourned to Monday next upon the request of the Solicitor of the Treasury expressed to the Court in a letter from that official.

A motion will be heard in the United States Cir. cuit Court to-day for an injunction to restrain the Dock Commissioners from pulling down two sheds on the North River, between pier 24 and the Hoboken ferry. The Commissioners are engaged in making certain improvements in that locality, and the owner of the sheds says that for this purpose it is not necessary to pull down his property.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, the trial of the People against William M. Tweed was proceeded with, nd a large part of the day occupied by Mr. Field In his reply to the prosecution and in defence of the motion to quash the indictment, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday, the 16th of December.

In the same court John Shea and Peter Donelly were arraigned upon a charge of burglary of laces.

Thomas Carr was arraigned for assault and battery with intent to kill one Henry, by cutting him with a knife. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Thomas Brown was indicted for assaulting a per son named Wyndham and taking from him his

plea, as also Frederick Fiilski, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Mary Spooler by shooting at her with a pistol, and Charles Fletcher.

charged with the larceny of a pocketbook. John Thompson, charged with grand larceny in stealing a wig on the 4th of August pleaded not Patrick Conoily, arraigned for assault and battery with intent to kill John Egan on the 28th November by cutting him with a knife, and Augustina Sunnaberger, for bigamy, both pleaded

The hearing of all the above cases was fixed for Monday next.

THE TWEED INDICTMENTS.

not quilty.

Another Field Day of Legal Argument-The Motion to Quash Pressed Upon the Court in an Able Speech-The Court Takes the Papers and Adjourns the Case Will the 16th Inst.

The Tweed case was again taken up yesterday morning, before Judge Ingraham. David D. Field, as was arranged yesterday, proceeded to argue it rebuttal of the arguments of the prosecution. He first took up the intrinsic objections of the defence as to the meaning given to the word "audit," and briefly urged that a false construction of the word was made in the indictment. He instanced the case of the Auditing Board of the Board of Foreign Missions, which he said met monthly merely to look over the accounts, but not to compare the salaries with the resolutions fixing the amounts He disposed of this point very briefly, and which relate to the manner of procuring the indictment. He spoke of Mr. Peckham's appearance before the Grand Jury, claiming that he did so after having expressed in the newspapers his opinion that Mr. Tweed was the guiltiest man in the country. The very fact of his being thus prejudiced rendered him unfit to be a just adviser of the Grand Jury, and "if the District Attorney nimself had made use of such language we should 'move to quash the indictment as being improperly obtained, and I think the Court would sustain us." Counsel at the Grand Jury, and went over the same line of argument as the counsel who had preceded him for the defence, but adapted it to the points raised by the prosecution. He said it was a novel proceeding in criminal law for a private prosecution who went before the Grand Jury to obtain a conviction to change his character and become their legal adviser. Mr. Peckham, he said, did this. He was not District Attorney nor public prosecutor, and yet he forced himself into the Grand Jury room. Counsel exhausted the subject very thoroughly, reading from the Statutes the Grand Jury, and he contended that he, and he only, was authorized to communicate with them. In conclusion he asked the Court to make this case a precedent for the future, and by his ruling to render justice to the defendant by quashing an indictment which was obtained by an entire subversion of Statutory regulations. He said His Honor was the proper person to make this decision. He was about neas of lawing performed his duty as an honorable man. We ask the Court, in conclusion, to do what you can, and that is great, to bring back this old institution to its ancient purity and vigor. It is older than his the civilization which we see around us and the magnificent abries of society that have grown up from it. Its root was in the Middle Ages, beyond the time of legal memory. It has been guarded by statute and by constitution, and never, I believe, anywhere in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race have they had down the organic law, but they have provided that, although there are no longer any monarchs to cow them or trample them in the dust, yet there are communities, majorities and political parties which are as dangerous as thrones and crowns, and against these they guard by and they have pre-

vided in statute and constitution that no person shall be brought to trial for an infamous crime but upon the presentment of a Grand Jury. We ask you now, upon this solemn occasion, where so much is said, so much out of doors, so much within—we ask you to lay down a rule for us that shall be the protection of the citizen hereafter, and bring back the law to its ancient condition. No Judge can do it as well as you sir, the oldest, most experienced of our Judges, whose form is as familiar to us as any form we have seen in our daily walks, who has lived through the professional life of most of us, from whose shield the arrows of detraction have rebounded into the faces of those who threw them, and whe, when you retire from this Bench, a period too near for our wishes, will retire with the consciousness of having done good in your day, and crowned with the commendation of just and honorable men. onorable men.

Judge Ingraham then took the papers in the

Mr. Peckham moved on the second indictment.
Counsel for the defendant were not ready to go on with it, these papers not being in Court.
Mr. Peckham next moved on the third indictment, that removed from the General Sessions.
This the defence were not prepared to go on with ether, and after considerable discussion as to the time wasted, delays, &c., Judge Ingraham postponed the matter until next Monday week, the 16th instant. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

DOCKS. BULKHEADS AND PIERS.

Motion for Injunction to Prevent the Department of Docks from Tearing Down Property on the North River. There has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court a notice to the effect that a motion will be made to the Court to-day for an injunction to restrain the Department of Docks from tearing down two sheds on the North River shore, situate between pier 24 and the Hoboken shore, situate between pier 24 and the Hoboxen ferry. These sheds are owned or occupied by Cornelius Stohem, who carries on in them an oyster and fish business. The Dock Department are making some extensions and improvements at the pier in question and upon the buikheads. Stohem alleges that the supports have been taken away from his sheds, and that the tearing down of his property is not a work necessary for the carrying out of the improvements, and he therefore prays that the Dock Commissioners be restrained.

THE WALLKILL BANK DEFALCA TION.

The Examination of William M. Gra ham, President of the Bank, Again Adjourned-Letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury and Telegram from the

Opened on Monday.

The case of ex-Senator William M. Graham, who is charged with having embezzled \$100,000 from the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y. of which he had been President, was to have been gone into vesterday before Commissioner Osborn but it has been again postponed for the causes stated in the subjoined telegram and letter. At a late hour on Thursday night Commissioner Osborn received at his house in Brooklyn the following despatch:-

TELEGRAM FROM THE BANK EXAMINER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1872.

The following despatch is just received:—
T. W. C. Moore, Wallkill National Bank Middletown, N. Y.:—Solicitor has written Commissioner to postpone examination until Monday, and advise you if needed previously. John Jay Knox, Comptroller, Please telegraph ine at once in reference to it, as a large number of witnesses must otherwise leave here early in the morning to appear against the President of the Wallkill Bank.

T. W. C. MOORE,
National Bank Examiner.

National Bank Examiner.

The Commissioner replied by telegram, stating that the witnesses need not come and that the case would be adjourned until Monday.

LETTER FROM THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Definer of the SOLICITOR OF THE ASURY.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF TREASURY.

WASHINGTOR, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872. 1

Sin—The Comptroller of the Currency desires that the hearing in the case of Graham, President of the Walkill Bank, may be postponed until Monday next, so far as it may depend upon the evidence of the Bank Examiner and the directors and stockholders of the bank. They are engaged in an investigation of the affirirs of the bunk, which it is important to press to a conclusion, and which will be over by Monday. Please advise them if the case can be postponed as requested. Very respectfully.

John A. Ossora, Esq., United States Commissioner, New York.

Mr. Purdy said:—This case having been set down

New York.

Mr. Purdy said:—This case having been set down for eleven o'clock and Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defendant, not being here, I cannot see very well how we can now go on with the examination. In view of the letter which the Commissioner has received from the Schicftor of the Treasury, and also in consequence of the despatch sent to the witnesses not to come here to-day, I move that this case be adjourned to Monday next, at eleven o'clock, and that the letter and telegram be filed as part of the record as reason for adjourning the case.

ase.
The examination was accordingly adjourned until Monday. Shortly after the adjournment had been made Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for the de-fondant, made his appearance, and stated that he understood the case had been fixed for twelve o'clock. The Commissioner informed him that if, on Monday next, the prosecution were not ready to proceed he would discharge the defendant on his own recognizance, with liberty to counsel to make a motion subsequently for his absolute dis-charge. Mr. Spencer replied that he was satisfied with that arrangement.

THE CASE OF DENIS NOONAN, THE

Another Postponement-The Government Not Prepared with Their Evidence-Case Adjourned to Tuesday Next.

The case of Denis Noonan, who is charged under the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain with having committed forgery at Charleville, county Cork, Ireland, was up again for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Osborn.

Mr. Marbury, counsel for the British government,

said he regretted to be obliged to ask another adjournment of this case. Certain depositions and documents which had left Ireland had not yet arrived. It was supposed that they were coming either in the steamer City of Wash ington or in the City of Brooklyn, which was disabled and put back to Queenstown, her mails, as he believed, were transferred to the Java. The Java was expected on Wednesday, but had not arrived. He was not certain that the documents were on board the Java, but the presumption was that they were. There was not a particle of desire on the part of the British gov

sumption was that they were. There was not a particle of desire on the part of the British government to delay the case for a moment; but the difficulty grew out of the preparation of papers on the other side of the Atlantic, and they were now dealing in this country with an offence committed in Ireland. He believed the British government had used due diligence in the case. He regretted the delay, as it was attended with inconvenience and expense, and he was extremely anxious to go on. He had an officer from Ireland present. This officer had come over with certain papers, and he (Mr. Marbury) could go on with his evidence, but he did not believe anything would be gained by this, as, if he now had the proper papers, he would be able to finish the case in one session. He therefore asked an adjournment to that day week.

Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, strongly opposed the adjournment and moved for the discharge of Noonan. The law required that within a reasonable time the accused should be prosecuted. They had nothing to do with delays of the British government. The moment the defendant placed his foot on the soil of America he was entitled to its protection. The man was now eight weeks in custody and not a scintilla of evidence had been adduced against him. He (Mr. Howe) had a right to assume that the British government had neglected its duty in this case. If the charge were one of murder or of treason against the government he granted that the application for postponement was one that might be very properly conceded. But in view of what had transpired when this matter was her before the Commissioner he (Mr. Howe) submitted that the prisoner ought to be now discharged.

A police officer from Ireland who landed here on the this foot on the store in the foot on the store the Commissioner he (Mr. Howe) submitted that the prisoner ought to be now discharged.

discharged.

A police officer from Ireland who landed here on the 4th of November, said, in reply to the Commissioner, that he brought over certain papers in reference to the case and had given them to the British

ence to the case and had given them to the British Consul.

Mr. Marbury said that these papers were not drawn in proper form, and the Consul was, therefore, obliged to telegraph back to his government to send out papers regularly prepared.

Commissioner Osbora—The accused had been in custody under his warrant since the 26th of October. There was no evidence to show that the documents expected by the British Consul were on board the Java. In view of the length of time the prisoner had been in custody he would only adjourn this case to Tuesday next, and it the papers were not forthcoming then or if evidence was not laid before him that they were on their way he would discharge the prisoner. The Commissioner said with reference to bading the accused that he had no discretion in that matter, but if Mr. Marbury would consent to it he would willingly entertain the question.

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore. Kelly vs. Bradley.—Application granted. Schioemer vs. Sicher.—Judgment for p

ment of costs.

Mason vs. Myers.—Motion granted without costs,
Francini Dodge vs. Charles E. Dodge.—Divorce

ranted. Gottschalk vs. Gottschalk.—Reference ordered. Givernemann vs. Givernemann.—Affidavit of Givernemann vs. Givernemann.—Affidavit of service is defective.
Peet vs. Wilde.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to amend, costs to abide event.
Delavan vs. Quin.—Application denied; it must be made on notice.
Crowley vs. Bishop.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

By Judge Leonard.

Rockford, R. I. and S. R. R. vs. Henry H. Boody.—
The affidavit proves that there was no refusal to
make a proper certificate or only such a certificate
as was delivered to the Sheria.
C. B. Smith et al., vs. W. Britton.—Motion denied
without costs

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company vs. Kiersted et al.—Time to make a case may be had on defendants giving security for a stay on appeal—twenty days' time.

Waylorn vs. Sarah E. Lish et al.—Motion denied without costs. Henry Plumigran vs. Joseph O. Malley. --Receiver-ship continued; \$10 costs to abide event.

MARINE COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

Collins vs. Meyers.—Motion to open default

ranted. Geraty vs. Oakley.—Motion denied. Waddy vs. Schanck et al.—Motion granted for hird Monday. McNamara vs. Spelliscy.—Order settled. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Sentences. Before Recorder Hackett. Before the regular business of the day was com-

menced the prisoners who were remanded for sentence were arraigned. Robert White and Joseph Hopkins, who pleaded

guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months, the Recorder observing that these prisoners were

the Recorder observing that these prisoners were very bad fellows.

Edward T. Cox, who was convicted of larceny, was sent to the State Prison for one year, life shoor stating that mitigating circumstances induced him to impose the lowest sentence.

Felix Behrend pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with scaling, on the 23d of October, fifty-two English guineas, four gold watches and three silver ones, the aggregate value of which was \$927, the property of Solomon Bertel. The watches were recovered. Three years and six months in the State Prison was the sentence. A Murderous Assault Growing Out of the

Summer "Strike" of the Mechanics. The first case presented for the action of the ury was an indictment for an assault with intent to kill. James Chambers was charged with firing a loaded pistol at James Brownlee, on the 6th of June, with intent to kill him. It appeared from the testimony that this occurrence grew out of the "strike" of the laboring men last Summer Brownlee, a carpenter, was working for Mr. Billings, in East Forty-first street, near first avenue, and while in the shop was watted upon by Chambers and another man, when some conversation ensued relative to the compensation which Brownlee was receiving for blinds; the prisoner drew his revolver and was prevented from firing it by his companion; the tools of the complainant were thrown out of the window, and he was compelled to go into the street, when Chambers renewed the assault and placed a pistol at his face, remarking, "That is the way we treat such a sort as you." One of the barrels was discharged, the contents of which lodged in Brownlee's cheek, knocking out two of his teeth.

The prisoner was sworn in his own behalf, and said that while he was striving to induce Brownlee to join the strike he (Brownlee) struck him with a saw, and that he used the revolver to protect himself. Brownlee, a carpenter, was working for Mr

self.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to kill, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. His Honor, in passing sentence, said that while the assault was unwarranted and the action of the strikers was riotous, he would respect the recommendation of the jury and send Chambers to the State Prison for seven instead of ten years.

Acquittals.

Daniel Matthews was tried and acquitted upon an indictment charging him with carrying a slung shot on the 3d of October, with intent to use it. John Kenny, who was jointly indicted with Michael Dwyer and Joseph Daniels, charged with being implicated in robbing Dennis Barry on the 30th of September of \$28 worth of clothing, was also acquitted. The other prisoners were disposed of hast

quitted. The other prisoners were disposed of has month.

Abraham Uhrfelder was found not guilty of receiving gold and salver watches from Felix Behrend on the 23d of October, with a guilty knowledge that they were stolen from Solomon Bertel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Old and New Virginia's Territorial Rights-A Question Growing Out of the Blockade of the Mississippi-The Case of the Bark John Griffin. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1872.

No. 7. Shutte vs. Thompson et al.-Error to action of ejectment to recover certain lands lying in the State of West Virginia, but which were in 1830, while within the juris diction of the Old Commonwealth, sole for delinquent taxes, and the question is whether the title of the owner, if forfeited by is whether the title of the owner, it forested by non-payment of taxes, was transferred to the purchaser in the proceedings to collect the taxes against the property. The only points involved are under the laws of the State applicable to such cases, which were held below to have vested the title in the purchaser under whom the defendants in error claim. J. S. Hoffman for plaintin in error, B. H. Smith for defendants.

No. 11. Marshallys, Mayor of Vicksburg.-Appeal rom the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.-This bill was filed to set aside a deed made by the appellant to the city of Vicksburg o certain property in that city, on the ground that it was without consideration. It was alleged that the city agreed to surrender its title to certain property in controversy in consideration of this conveyance, and that the property conveyed was to be used as a public wharf, Marshall to have the rents and profits for the term of ten years. The main question was whether the city had lailed to perform its stipulations under the contract, which the claimant alleged, averring that the city had not paid over the rents and profits as agreed, but had collected wharfage under the name of "landing fees," which it denied the combalmants" title to. The answer set up a reserved right of the city to collect a landing fee, and pleaded the blockade established by the war as the reason of the failure to pay the wharfage demanded. The decree was for the city, and the marshal here insists that it is founded in error, and against the evidence, and that the term of the blockade shall be deducted from the ten years' receipts accruing to him. Carlisle and McPherson for appellants; Philips and Corwine for appellees.

No. 14. The United States vs. The Bark John erty in controversy in consideration of this

No. 14. The United States vs. The Bark John Griffin-Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York .- This was an in formation for the enforcement of a forfeiture against the bark for the alleged smuggling of certain cigars into the port of New York in the Fall of 1868. The government did not have direct testimony to prove the charge, but from the fact that the ship discharged her cargo in the night without the snip discharged her cargo in the night without permit, coming from Matanzas, and that the cigars seized had "Matanzas" branded upon them, and from other circumstances, among which was a letter from one of the claimants of the bark to the owner of the cigars referring in a mysterious way to certain boxes for him on board "all right," the District Court condemned the bark. The Circuit Court reversed the decree, holding that the evidence was insufficient. The government maintains here that there was probable cause for the setzure, and that the burden of proof is on the implicated parties; and that in such a case, if the case is not explained for the claimants, condemnation will follow. On ernment is bound to show affirmatively that the cigars were brought by the Griffin, but it was shown below that the goods were not brought into port by that bark. C. H. Hill for government; C. Donehue for claimant.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1872.
The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for December 9:—Nos. 284, 499, 491, 803, 209, 870, 871, 872.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON. KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1872.

The water has been all drawn from the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the last of the loaded boats have reached this place. Light tows still leave here for New York, but Albany towing has been discontinued. There is no ice to interfere with navigation reported in the Upper Hudson and the mild weather prevailing will probably allow passenger boafs to run, with little detention, for several days. Freights on New York steamers are very heavy and they will run as long as they can lorce a way through the ice.

PETTICOAT POLITICIANS.

A Meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party Held Yesterday-Gratifying Progress of the Cause.

The cause of woman suffrage, which has been

lost sight of during the excitement of the Presi

dential campaign, loomed up again in a very un-expected manner yesterday afternoon, at two P. M., at No. 332 West Twenty-third street. Circu lars have been in circulation among the short haired sisterhood for the past few days, stating that "The New York Woman's Suffrage Society will meet at No. 332 West Twenty-third street or Friday, December 6, at two P. M. Friends of the cause are earnestly invited to be present.' At the appointed time a Henaud reporter presented himself at the above number, which is the residence of Mrs. A. M. Ryder, and was ushered into a luxuriously furnished parlor where were already assembled some twelve or thirteen ladies. At a table on one side of the room the recording secretary, Miss Corson, a fat lady, wearing spectacles, sat writing, while Mrs. Lillie Devereux Biake, the corresponding secretary, who is not unknown to fame, flitted about the room welcoming the uninvited guests. The ladies were late in coming in, and it was near three o'clock e the proceedings commenced, time there were twenty-seven that sons in the room-twenty-five females a little man, whose face was undistinguishable behind a mass of black hair, and the other was an individual named Thompson, who hails from Rochester. He rejoices in a head of steel gray hair, but, sad to say, wears no whiskers. The ladies were divided into two classes-they were either very fat or very lean, very substantial or very slight. Some wore long hair and some wore short hair, but all were equally enthusiastic in the cause of woman suffrage. The only difference was that the slight women did all the talking and the

cause of woman suffrage. The only difference was that the slight women did all the talking and the fat women did all the clapping. There was one strange peculiarity about the meeting—two pretty young ladies were present, looking like

OASES IN A DESERT
or flowers in a wilderness. The proceedings did not interest them much, they seemingly having come with either their mother or aunt. A fatality seems to attach to woman suffrage meetings in this country. The supporters of the movement are either women who for cogent reasons have never been married, or women who from their experience of the married state think that it is their duty and right to control their husbands.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. C. P. Wilbour, President of the society; Mrs. C. B. Hodges, Vice President; Mrs. A. M. Ryder, Mrs. M. Ravenhill, Secretary of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Laura Bronson, Mrs. H. M. Bole, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Marvin, Miss R. A. Morse, Mrs. H. F. Secor, Ac. Mrs. Wilbour took the chair, and called upon the secretary, Miss Corson, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which the latter lady did in a melhiduous voice, Mrs. Lille Devereux Blake, the corresponding secretary, then read her report in an audible voice, somewhat married with a slight lisp. Mrs. Blake has not been idle in the noble cause of which she has been so faithul an advocate. Acting upon the slight encouragement held out in the Philiagelphia platform of the republican party, she has been busily engaged in writing to the republican Senators

AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, and has received a number of replies, four of which

AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
and has received a number of replies, four of which
are favorable—three republican members of Congress and one democratic member, who have
pledged themselves to vote for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, giving women the
right to vote. The report of Mrs. Blake
was unanimously adopted by the meeting.
The report of Mrs. Hull, chairman of the Executive Committee, was next presented by Mrs. Hull
is an extremely stout lady, with a pleasing countenance. Her report was extremely gratifying and
was cordially received by the society. The reading
of resolutions was next in order, and there was a
general fautter among the ladies in the back part
of the room before they were read. As will be
seen they are broad and comprehensive and cover
the whole question of woman suffrage. They were
received with great enthusiasm and unanimously
adopted. AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

received with great entusiasin and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in a country composed of male and female offixers a male government is not a representative government and is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution of the United States and alike detrimental to the interests of male and temale citizens.

Resolved, That as a society we gladly endorse the resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the American Woman's Suffrage Association at 8t. Louis. That we call upon Congress to enact a law establishing impartial suffrage for all citizens, irrespective of sex, in the District of Columbia and the Territories; also to declare woman cligible to all offices under government, with amendment probabiliting political distinctions of sex.

Resolved, That as a society we propose, by means of printed matter, memorials, and well-arranged public meetings, to place the cause of woman's suffrage before the public of this city and the States in so favorable a manner that it shall win the respectant attention of the justice-loving citizens.

Addresses were subsequently made by Mrs. Willour and Mr. Thompson, of Rochester, after which the meeting adjourned until the first Friday afternoon in January.

THE EATON HOMICIDE

The Coroner's Inquest Yesterday-The Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mr. Anthony Eaton, the lumber merchant, ate of Hunter's Point, who is alleged to have been ataly assaulted and robbed, on the evening of the 21st ult., corner of Madison avenue and Thirty. fourth street, by James Fitzpatrick and John Lynn, as previously reported in the HERALD. Mr. Ed ward Pratt deposed that he had been acquainted with deceased for thirty years, and saw him several times after he had been injured and tried to

with deceased for thirty years, and saw him several times after be had been injured and tried to talk with him, but he could not speak intelligibly, and made no explanation as to the manner in which he had received his injuries.

James Burand, a young man living at 151 East Seventy-third street, deposed that on the evening of the 21st ultimo, as he was on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue, looking at a target company, he saw Mr. Eaton lying on the pavement and near him stood the prisoners, Fizpatrick and Lynn, having in their possession the carpet-bag of Mr. Eaton; they carried the bag away and were shortly afterwards arrested by Officer Connolly, of the Twenty-minth precinct, on the complaint of Mr. Durand, with the stolen bag in their possession.

Officer Connolly testified to arresting the men who were committed by Justice Cox in default of \$10,000 bail on a charge of highway robbery, Mr. Eaton having identified Fitzpatrick as the man who struck him; Mr. Eaton subsequently identified Lynn at Believue Hospital as another of the men who assaulted him.

John Lynn, one of the parties accused, denied having been identified by the deceased. He said he was an invited guest on the target excursion of the 'Eleventh' Avenue Volunteers,' but went in the name of a Mr. Mooney, Lynn said he knew nothing of the circumstances attending Mr. Eaton's death; that he did not assault or rob him, and never saw him.

Dr. Marsh testified that he male a post-morten examination on the body of Mr. Faton and found some of the internal organs much diseased; there

never saw him.

Dr. Marsh testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Eaton and found some of the internal organs much diseased; there was a fracture of the akul, which caused death.

The case was then given to the jury, who found 'That Anthony Eaton came to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of violence received at the hands of Jamos Fitzpatrick on the fist day of November, 1872, in Thirty-fourth street, near Madison avenne; and, jurthermore, we find John Lynn to be an accessory to the crime."

Fitzpatrick is only seventeen years of age, was born in Ulster county, this State, and a laborer by occupation. He pleaded not guilty. He lives at 535 West Twenty-sixth street.

Lynn is twenty-two years of age, born in New York, lives at 535 West Twenty-sixth street, and a porter by occupation. He also pleaded not guilty. The accused parties were committed to the Tombs by Coroner Young to await the action of the Grand Jury.

As to the assault on Mr. Eaton, there seemed to be no evidence against the accused parties except their identification by deceased. Mr. William F. Howe has been engaged as connect for the prisoners.

THE MIFFLIN ACCIDENT.

The Particulars of the Disaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad-A Member of Congress Elect Supposed to Have Been One of the Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1872.
Despatches from Harrisburg state that Mr. W. W. Dantz, who, with his wife and child, was killed by the raffroad disaster near Mittin, is supposed to have been a recently elected member of Congress. The first section of the Cincinnati express train

The first section of the Cincinnati express train was half an hour behind time, and the second section which ran into the first one ought to have been one hour behind it.

The engine of the first Cincinnaticexpress train going East was making steam badly, and when about a mile east of Millin the rear car of the first train was run into by the second section, knocking the rear car on the bumper and half way through the car immediately in front, killing the persons already named.

It is supposed that they were killed instantly, as their bodies were cold when extricated from the ruins. It is rumored that there is another body in the débris, but this needs confirmation. The five persons injured all continued their journey in the same train, and their names are unknown.

"THE STORY OF STOKES."

The Trial to Take Place on Monday-Josie Mansfield Disclaimed by Stokes-She Is Studying for the French Stage in Paris and Will Not Appear as a Witness for Stokes-His Story of the Shooting of Fisk-"I Did Not Want to

See Him Die"-"If I Am Guilty Let the Law Be Vindicated; If Not, Let Me Be Released"-Stokes' Efforts for a Trial Baffled for Months-He Declares that He Never Resided in Josie Mansfield's House and that He Is Held to Prevent His Giving Testimony in the Great Erie Suits.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes, who has been confined since the 6th of January for the shooting of James Fisk, Jr., will take place on Monday next in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge John R. Brady, as it is understood that Judge Ingraham will not preside, although it is his term, the latter having to try Mr. Tweed this week. A HERALD reporter called yesterday at the Tombs to have a alk with Stokes in reference to his approaching trial. On entering the inner prison it was noticeable that there were a number of other cells occupied by prisoners who are held for capital offences on the same corridor with that of Stokes, which were fitted up in a gaudy style and with some pretensions to elegance, but none were so cheerful, neat and clean as that of Stokes. The reporter found Stokes, who is quite fond of romance, engaged in reading Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Marmion," which he laid down on the appearance of the reporter. Stokes seemed in the very best spirits, having just had a long interview with his leading counsel, Hon. Lyman Tremain, the Congressman at Large elect for the State of

Stokes was dressed in a dark brown Scotch plaid suit, a white shirt, with a diamond tu the bosom. and a black necktie with white spots. Stokes is in good spirits at the approach of his trial, after his ong confinement of eleven months, and has lately got to be quite stout. He has had no exercise what ever in a year. STOKES' COLD PLUNGE BATH.

"You seem to be looking well, Mr. Stokes," said the HERALD reporter.

STORES-Well, the only thing which has kept me alive is the fact that I have a cold plunge bath every morning, which the Commissioners allow me, in a room below my cell. That alone explains my good health after such a long confinement.

Judging from the quantity of sponges and towels in the cell Stokes was evidently telling the truth in regard to his cold plunge baths. Do you know if Miss Josie Mansfield is to be a

witness for you on the coming trial?" STOKES-No. I do not think so. REPORTER-Do you know of her whereabouts,

GIOSTE IS NON EST. STORES-No, I know nothing at all about her, excepting that I have seen in the newspapers that she is in Europe. I never have seen her excepting when she was at my trial, and since I have been in the Tombs I have never seen or heard from her. REPORTER-This seems very singular and strange, since the public have been led to think that you were specially interested in her, and even

in some way that she was the cause of your shooting Fisk. STORES DISCLAIMS GIOSTE "

STOKES-Well, I have only one answer to make to that-it is infamously talse. I know that sensational books have been published by the million containing the most false and scandalous stories, which have worked me injury. Miss Mansfield was no more the cause of my shooting Fisk than you were. I will tell you all about it. I was un, fortunate enough in 1869 to permit Fisk, at his solicitation, to have an interest with me in my oil refinery at Hunter's Point.

"NEVER LOANED RIM A DOLLAR." The story that Fisk ever loaned me one dollar is as absurd as it is false. At that time this business alone was paving me from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, but Fisk proposed to make it better, and I ecame on rather friendly terms with him and I visited lisk at his residence, where Miss Mausfield was stopping. Miss Mansfield and Fisk quarrelled, and she compelled him to change his quarters, at which he was very much enraged, charged me with having something to do with her action. The truth of it was that I knew nothing about it and cared nothing about their quariet.

"A CLOTD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND."
I told Fisk so at the time. Still, he was determined to yent his spite on me, and, consequently, he can.

to vent his spite on me, and, consequently, he can-celled all our agreements, had me removed from the position of an officer of the company which I held, and, on false affidavits, got out warrants for my arrest on a Sabbath day, maliciously, so that I might not be able to get ball, which cannot be given on Sunday. Then he sent an armed gang of ruffians and seized the refinery, without any pro-cess of law. So you may see the falsity of any state-ment that I commenced the quarret against Fisk.

THE APPIDAVITS OF JOSIE.

The only cause that there was for the mixing up
of my name with that of Miss Mansfield's and Fisk's

The only cause that there was for the mixing up of my name with that of Miss Mansfield's and Fisk's was that my counsel, after her quarrel with Fisk and after she had ceased speaking to him for over a year, insisted that it was absolutely imperative that Miss Mansfield's additavit should be taken. Fisk having informed her frien's of his determination to bring the maincious proceedings of which i have spoken against me. Judge Fullerton, who is now opposing me, took this addidavit, examined it, recommended it and for the service received a retainer from me.

Reporter—is there any truth in the report that you at one time resided at Miss Mansfield's home in Twenty-third street?

"NEVER LIVED THERS WITH THE TEMPTRESS."

STOKES—No, never; the story is infamous and ridiculously false.

Reporter—Well, I don't see what Miss Mansfield had to do with the shooting, as I knew myself that she had not been on speaking terms with Fisk for over a year, but still it is better for you that you should state the facts that you know.

STOKES—Well, in fact there is no one believes the story who is acquainted with the facts, and no one corroborates it excepting those sensational book writers who have fooded the country with their trashy works. As long as they can make some money it does not matter to them how much injury they may inflict on me.

"STOKES—Well have Hon. Lyman Tremain, John D. Townshend, John R. Dos Passos, the gentleman from Philadelphia who so successfully defended Andre, and J. D. Weed. With the exception of John McKeon, whose loss i very much deplore—he is an able lawyer and a true friend—the connest is pretty much the same. Mr. McKeon feit the labor to be a greater one than ne could bear.

REPORTER—West there not a Mr. Daly in the case, who has withdrawn?

STOKES—He alphave Hon. Lyman Tremain, John D. Townshend, John R. Dos Passos, the gentleman from Philadelphia who so successfully defended Andre, and J. D. Weed. With the exception of John McKeon, who see with the farm of the process. I retained him only, because h

mean to kill Fisk?

"I MEANT TO DEFEND MYSELF."

STOKES (quietly and with emphasis)—No, sir, I did not! No such thought ever entered my mind. My pistol had four shots. I fired but two, and without taking any particular aim, and I would not have fired at all except to detend myself.

*REPORTER—"Did you not try to escape at the time of the shooting?"

time of the shooting ??"

BE COULD HAVE ESCAPED.

STOKES—Nothing of the kind. I could have waked directly into Broadway; but instead of that I went directly into the hotel to procure assistance for Fisk and to get a doctor and I surrendered myself voluntarity. off voluntarily.

REPORTER—That is a new statement, which I ever heard before, and it did not appear on your

stokes—I can't help that. Every word of it is trokes—I can't help that. Every word of it is trokes—I inquired of several whom I passed on the second floor for a doctor and I also asked B. C. Alien, the hotel coachman, at the foot of the stairs,

Ailen, the hotel coachman, at the foot of the stairs, to go for a doctor.

REPORTER—Don't you think it remarkable for a man to attempt to murder another and then to send for a doctor to heal his wounds? Now, can you prove all this at the trial?

"STOKES DID NOT WANT FISK TO DIE."

STOKES—Why, certainty I can. Captain Byrnes, of the Flitteenth precinct, told me at the time that my anxiety to get a doctor would be certain to benefit my case. At all events I did not want the man to die.

REPORTER—Who was it that first made a charge against you at the time of the shooting?

STOKES—Charles G. Hill, a gentleman from Troy, who was at that time residing at the Graud Central Hotel. He was on the spot immediately after the

shooting, and saw me as I reached the head of the stairs. Mr. Hill feit sure that it was me who fired because there was no one else around.

REPORTER—Wes Thomas Hart present when Mr. Hill charged you with the shooting?

STOKES—Yes, certainly; but Hart knew nothing about it then. He had not been seen; but after a few hours he was prepared to prove a cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

REPORTER—Did Mr. Powers, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, take any particular action in the matter of the shooting?

And deliberate marker.

Reportere—Did Mr. Powers, the proprietor of the Grahd Central Hotel, take any particular action in the matter of the shooting?

IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE HOTEL.

STOKES—I had but little to say to him. He said that he did not like me to come into his house and make "this disturbance." I repised that, knowing me as he did, I was surprised at his talking to me in that way; that I only came to visit a party and then to leave the hotel. I did not in any source expect to find first at the Grand Central.

Reporter—How did they come to confront you with Mr. Fisk atter he was shot?

STOKES—Mr. Hill, the gestleman I just spoke of thought, as there was no one there that had witnessed the shooting, that I should be confronted with Mr. Fisk, and I coincided with him exactly. I thought if Fisk wasted to make any complaint, I wanted to hear him make it once, so as to viadicate myself; but Fisk made no charge against me and when the officer asked him if I was the one who shot him, he merely recognized me as being Mr. Stokes. He would not answer if I had no heart to say anything against him, yet I had no lear that he was going to die as he sat in the middle of the sola without being supported.

Reporter—Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Stokes, the great trouble with you on the last trial was that you failed to show what became of Fisk's pistol, while the prosecution proved that he did not nave a pistol and never carried one.

STOKES—I know his creatures swore that way, but next time I will show more about that pistol. Reporter—Hom, I suppose, if you prove positively that Fisk had a pistol you may have nothing to fear on your next trial for its final result?

STOKES—I cannot help it, The public are rightly aroused at the prevalence. But no honest intry for

"GIVE ME A TRIAL OR RELEASE ME."

"GIVE ME A TRIAL OR RELEASE ME."

STORES—I cannot help it. The public are rightly aroused at the prevalence. But no honest jury for that reason will sacrifice the innocent. I have been begging and entreating for a trial ever since last July, and it is a great outrage upon the public laws and a still greater one upon myself that I have not had it. If I am guilty, the laws should be vindicated, and if innocent, this long delay is infamous. My case is peremptority set down for the 9th of December, and when that day arrives I shall be surprised if Mr. Garvin does not ask for postponement on some pretext. He knows that the state has honestly no case against me, and for that reason prefers to turn the whole matter over to his successor, Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney elect.

REPORTER—Well, I think that it is a gross wrong REPORTER—Well, I think that it is a gross wrong that a trial has been refused you so long. I suppose Judge Brady will preside, and if the jury do not agree on a verdict it is said by some of the principal lawyers of the city that he will then be asked to hold you on bail.

STOKES—I much prefer a trial now, because I am prepared with witnesses. Still, if a trial is to be refused me, I want to be released on bail.

STOKES RECEIVES THEATENING LETTERS.

REPORTER—In the event of your acquittal or release on bail, do you fear that Fisk's iriends would make any assault on you?

make any assault on you?
STORES—From the quantity of threatening letters

make any assault on you?

STOKES—From the quantity of threatening letters which I have received, one might suppose that there was danger. Still, I am naturally a very peaceful man and quiet, and I will avoid all difficulty if possible. At the same time I should have no hesitation in protecting myself.

REPORTER—Do you suppose that your presumed knowledge of Fisk's mismanagement of Eric had anything to do with his designs on you?

STOKES—Ves; my knowledge of those matters made Fisk as antagonistic to me as he was to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, at the time he was my buil, Fisk went for me in every respect the same as he did for poor Mr. Eaton. Fisk first attacked my character and then hired men to waylay me.

REPORTER—What is that story about Fisk and Eaton; it was not allowed to come out at your trial?

STOKES—Mr. Eaton was opposing Fisk's mis-

REPORTER—What is that Story about Fisk and Eaton; it was not allowed to come out at your trial?

Stores—Mr. Eaton was opposing Fisk's mismanagement of the Erie road. Fisk endeavored to deter him by a threatened publication of false affidavits, calculated to injure Mr. Eaton's character, but, railing in this way to effect a compromise, he had Mr. Eaton one night knocked down and almost killed. For many months he lay in an almost critical condition. I told Luther R. Marsh and John McKeon, who were my lawyers opposing Fisk, about his assault on Eaton months previous to time affair, and then hearing how I was constantly dogged they were also very much alarmed ior my safety. I did not dare to waik a single block without a body guard. Fisk was indeed a desperate and dangerous man, and I believe he did more to bring about a lawless and reckless slate of affairs than any man who ever lived in New York city. No man that opposed Fisk was safe in life or property. He often remarked, "My touch is cold and clammy," and I believe that he told the truth.

STOKES GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SHOOTING FISK.
Lam not relating this in any palination for shooting a man because he was dangerous or wicked. Not at all. I shot Fisk Decause I could not avoid it, and in preference to being shot myself.

REPORTER—Do you know anything about that definit of \$10,000,000 charged to Jay Gould in the management of Erie?

management of Erie?

THE ESTS PUNDER.

STOKES—Fifty milhous of dollars will not cover the stealings in Erie. I knew every man who was implicated in the plunder of the road, and I was going before the Legislature to tell all I knew, and that is the reason they keep me here and delay my, trial. They want to get me out of the way.

Here another of the counsel of Stokes contered the grim apartment, and the Hearth reporter bade Stokes goodby. And this is his story, the last he will tell before he goes to his final trial. And an the law prepares for its encounter Helen Josephine Manafield is studying for the French stage in Paris.

THE MISSOURI INVESTIGATION

The investigation into the cause of the disaster to the steamship Missouri was continued yesterday before Inspectors Mathews and Brainerd. There was very little that is new elicited.

Charles Conway, fireman of the Missouri, stated that the boilers and steam chimneys of the vesself were covered before leaving New York. The were covered before leaving New York. The engines were stopped several times during the voyage, on account of foaming in the boilers.

Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, a passenger, stated that repairs were being made to the boilers the day before the vessel salled; the engines were stopped frequently on the voyage, the ship making very slow time; there were a good many things about the vessel that looked like things were not right; the boats were not hung right and capsized before they reached the water.

Charles Sinclair, an olier, retold the story of the fire, but stated nothing that has not already been published. published.

The investigation thereupon closed. The inspectors will look over the testimony as soon as possible, and render their decision to the Chief Supervisor in Washington.

CITY GOVERNMENT. [OFFICIAL.] Ecard of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.
THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1372, ent-Otis T. Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and

a quorum of members

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That a crosswalk be laid from the south side of pier No.
3 North River to the east side of West sire 1. opposite.
That the sidewalks on both sidewor thirty-iourth street,
from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, be dagged. To pay hill of J. C. O'Brien & Co. for stationery, &c., furmished Board of Assistant Aldermen.

That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the trustees of the Church of St. Bonitace for the sum of \$164.89 to pay assessments levied on the church.

hurch.

REPORT LAID OVER,

That the Comptroller be directed to pay Martin P.,

Town \$7,368 87 for printing for the Board of Assistant Brown \$7,368 87 for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Adjourned until Monday next, 10th inst., at two o'clock P. M. MICHAEL J. KELLY, Clerk.

A DDRESS J. SHACKLETON 4 SONS, WHOLESALE rag and paper merchants Bradford, vorkshire, England. To paper manufacturers:—We are open to supply monthly from 10 to 100 tons of light gray Mixtures occlean assorted Hand Stuff, entitable for colored long elephants or wall papers, and best sngar papers, acc, shall be happy to communicate for samples and prices with any paper makers who think they can use them. We think they will be to good advantage as they are used largely by our own manufacturers. We can put them us at reasonable price, packed in bales.

GUERLAIN-15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, Ambrosial Cream for shaving.
Fashionable Perfume for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

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THE COSMOPOLITAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
Torinking Bar, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.—Americana
visiting Paris are informed that the Cosmopolitan is
famed for the best American and English drinks. Proprietors, G. VALENTINE & CO.

WILLIAM MENGELBIER & SON, AIX-LA-CHA-Coachmaker to the Emperor of Germany. First class Landaus, 1,000 thalers, Landaus, a five slaces, 1,100 thalers; Coupe, 14, 850 thalers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE WANTED-A FOUR-PULL ALE PUMP, IN GOOD order. Address, with price, P. L. SNOW, Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

NEWSPAPERS.

POR SALE—A BOUND FILE OF THE NEW YORK Herald, from 1880 to 1873, the most eventual period of the century. Address W. A. TOWNSEND, bog 5,108 New York Post office.